THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1798. [No. 1915.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in Purſuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi-Annual Dividend will be declared and paid, on *Monday*, the 31ſt Inſtant.

That in Conformity to the Sixth and Seventh Articles of the ſaid Charter, a General Meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-Houſe, in this Town, on *Monday*, the 7th Day of *January* next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Election of Directors, and the Tranſaction of ſuch other Buſineſs as may be deemed neceſſary.

Transferring of Shares will ceaſe from the 21ſt Inſtant, until the 1ſt of *January* next.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Caſhier.*

Newport, Dec. 18, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
Have juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum, and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo, Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

JAMES TAYLOR and CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FRESH Supplies of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, and Painters' Colours, which they ſell cheap for Caſh or approved Credit.

Receipts from Families or Phyſicians attended to with the utmoſt Care and Exactneſs.

Medicine-Cheſts for Ships furniſhed with ample and ſuitable Directions, to be had at a ſhort Notice.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. STEPHEN CAHOONE, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment, to

RUTH CAHOONE, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Dec. 13, 1798.

CHOICE Good FRESH RAISINS, to be ſold, by Caſk, or by Retail, 8 Pounds for a Dollar, at J. RICHARDSON'S at the Poſt-Office. *Dec.* 18.

C. FOWLER & Company
Have for Sale, at their Store on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BRANDY, Geneva, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Good retailing Molaſſes, } By the Butt, Pipe, Hogſhead or Barrel.

Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga, and Fayal Wines, per Quarter Caſk.

Loaf and Brown Sugars; Gunpowder, Hyſon and Souchong Teas, per Cheſt or Dozen; Chocolate; Mace; Nutmegs; Caſſia; Pimento; Sweet Oil; Superfine and Common Flour; Middlings and Ship-Bread.

Alſo, Hollow Ware, per Ton; Nails; Iron Shovels; Window Glaſs; Bruſhes; and a Variety of other Articles, which they will furniſh Shopkeepers with on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport appointed Commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of WILLIAM TAGGART, late of Newport, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their Claims to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings within Three Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe. THOMAS G. PITMAN,
BENJAMIN CORNELL.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate above mentioned, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

Clark Taggart, } Adminiſtrators.
Iſaac Taggart, }

Newport, Dec. 3, 1798.

FOR SALE,

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SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Mr. BARBER,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following Act, and you will oblige the FARMERS *of the Town of Newport.*

December 21, 1798.

AN ACT empowering the ſeveral Town-Councils in this Colony to appoint and ſettle civil Watches in their reſpective Towns.

1719. 1737. 1764. BE it enacted by the General Aſſembly and by the Authority thereof it is enacted, That each Town-Council in this Colony are hereby fully empowered to appoint and ſettle, and regulate all civil Watches which they may judge neceſſary for the ſecurity and protection of the people and their properties; and that all perſons who ſhall refuſe to do their duty therein, when thereunto legally warned, ſhall pay a fine of three ſhillings, to be levied by warrant of diſtreſs from any Juſtice of the Peace for the ſupport of the Watch.

And be it further enacted, That the compact part of the town of Providence, as ſettled by Act of Aſſembly relating to the engines, be, and they are hereby empowered to tax the inhabitants of the ſaid compact part of the town, to defray the charge of ſuch Watch, if they ſhall think proper.

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Reviſion of Laws of this State, A. D. 1798.

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Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
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JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives unite with you in deploring the effects of the deſolating malady by which the ſeat of government and other parts of our country have recently been viſited. In calling our attention to the fatality of its repeated ravages, and inviting us to conſider the expediency of exerciſing our conſtitutional powers, in aid of the health laws of the reſpective ſtates, your recommendation is ſanctioned by the dictates of humanity and liberal policy. On this intereſting ſubject we feel the neceſſity of adopting every meaſure which expedience for preventing a calamity ſo diſtreſſing to individuals and ſo prejudicial to the general ſufferers, and ſo prejudicial to the national commerce.

That our finances are in a proſperous ſtate, notwithſtanding the commercial derangement reſulting from this calamity, and from extraordinary embarraſſments, is a ſatisfactory manifeſtation of the great extent and ſolidity of the public reſources. Connected with this ſituation of our fiſcal concerns, the aſſurance that the legal proviſions for obtaining revenue by direct taxation will fulfil the views of the Legiſlature, is peculiarly acceptable.

Deſirous as we are that all cauſes of hoſtility may be *exterminated* [removed] by the amicable adjuſtment of national differences, we learn with ſatisfaction, that in purſuance of our treaties with Spain and with Great Britain, advances have been made for definitively ſettling the controverſies relative to the ſouthern and the north-eaſtern limits of the United States. With ſimilar ſentiments have we received your information, that the proceedings under commiſſions authoriſed by the ſame treaties afford to a reſpectable portion of our citizens, the proſpect of a final deciſion of their claims for maritime injuries committed by ſubjects of thoſe powers.

It would be the theme of mutual felicitation, were we aſſured of experiencing ſimilar moderation and juſtice from *another power*, [the French Republic] between *whom* [which] and the United States, differences have unhappily ariſen. But this is denied us by the ultimate failure of the meaſures which have been taken by this government towards an amicable adjuſtment of thoſe differences, and by the various inadmiſſible pretenſions on the part of that nation.

The continuing in force the decree of January laſt, to which you have more particularly directed our attention, ought, of itſelf, to be conſidered as demonſtrative of the real intentions of the French government. That decree proclaims a predatory warfare againſt the unqueſtionable rights of neutral commerce, which [with] our means of defence, our intereſt and our honor, command us to repel. It therefore now becomes the United States to be as determined in reſiſtance as they have been patient in ſuffering and condeſcending in negociation.

While thoſe who direct the affairs of France perſiſt in the enforcement of decrees ſo hoſtile to our eſſential rights, their conduct forbids us to confide in any of their profeſſions of amity.

As therefore the conduct of France hitherto exhibits nothing which ought to change or retax our meaſures of defence, the policy of extending and invigorating thoſe meaſures, demands our ſedulous attention. The ſudden and remarkable advantages which this country has experienced from a ſmall naval armament, ſufficiently prove the utility of its eſtabliſhment. As it reſpects the guarding of our coaſt, the protection of our trade, and the facility of ſafely tranſporting the means of territorial defence to every part of our maritime frontier, an adequate naval force muſt be conſidered as an important object of national policy. Nor do we heſitate to adopt the opinion, that, whether negociations with France are received or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indiſpenſable.

In this conjuncture of affairs, while with you we recognize our abundant cauſe of gratitude to the ſupreme Diſpoſer of events for the ordinary bleſſings of Providence, we regard, as of high national importance, the manifeſtation in our country of a magnanimous ſpirit of reſiſtance to a foreign domination. This ſpirit merits to be cheriſhed and invigorated by every branch of government, as the ineſtimable pledge of national proſperity and glory.

Diſdaining a reliance on foreign protection & wanting no foreign guarantee of our liberties; reſolving to maintain our national independence againſt every attempt to deſpoil us of the inеſtimable treaſure, we confide, under Providence, in the patriotiſm and energies of the people of the United States for defeating the hoſtile enterprizes of any foreign power.

To adopt, with prudent foreſight, ſuch ſyſtematical meaſures as may be expedient for calling forth thoſe energies wherever the national exigences may require, whether on the ocean, or on our own territory; and to reconcile with the proper ſecurity of the revenue, the convenience of mercantile enterprize, on which ſo great a proportion of the public reſources depend, are objects of moment, which ſhall be duly regarded in the courſe of our deliberations.

Fully as we accord with you in the opinion

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While thoſe who direct the affairs of France perſiſt in the enforcement of decrees ſo hoſtile to our eſſential rights, their conduct forbids us to confide in any of their profeſſions of amity.

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In this conjuncture of affairs, while with you we recognize our abundant cauſe of gratitude to the bupreme Diſpoſer of events for the ordinary bleſſings of Providence, we regard, as of high national importance, the manifeſtation in our country of a magnanimous ſpirit of reſiſtance to a foreign domination. This ſpirit merits to be cheriſhed and invigorated by every branch of government, as the ineſtimable pledge of national proſperity and glory.

Diſdaining a reliance on foreign protection; wanting no foreign guarantee of our liberties; reſolving to maintain our national independence againſt every attempt to deſpoil us of the ineſtimable treaſure, we confide, under Providence, in the patriotiſm and energies of the people of the United States for defeating the hoſtile enterprizes of any foreign power,

To adopt, with prudent foreſight, ſuch ſyſtematical meaſures as may be expedient for calling forth thoſe energies wherever the national exigences may require, whether on the ocean, or on our own territory; and to reconcile with the proper ſecurity of the revenue, the convenience of mercantile enterprize, on which ſo great a proportion of the public reſources depend, are objects of moment, which ſhall be duly regarded in the courſe of our deliberations.

Fully as we accord with you in the opinion

...rt the United States ought not to permit to ...the humiliation of sending another minister to ...France without previous assurances sufficiently ...determinate that he will be duly accredited ...we have heard, with cordial *acquiescence* [appro...bation,] the declaration of your purpose steadily to observe those maxims of humane and pacific policy by which the United States have hitherto been governed. Whilst it is right with France to take every reasonable step towards an accommodation, it is worthy the character of a free people to make known to the world, as it does by your voice, a firm but unambitious spirit on the part of France, willing to remove every obstacle to the restoration of a friendly intercourse, and that the exercise of authority by intercourse, and that the exercise of authority by this country will respect the settled rights of nations. At the same time, the wisdom and solemnity with which you have characterised your past conduct, which have chased away the illusory professions of administration assure us that no abandonment of those will seduce you into any abandonment of the rights which belong to the United States as a free and independent [nation.]

To which the President made the following

REPLY:

GENTLEMEN, Acknowledgements are due to the House of Representatives of the United States, for their address so conformable to the character of a great and free nation. The judgment and feelings of a nation I presume were never more truly expressed by their representatives than those of our constituents, by our united declaration that with our means of defence our interest and honor commend us to repel predatory warfare against the unquestionable rights of neutral commerce—That it becomes the United States to be as firm in resistance as they have been patient in suffering and condescending in negociation—That while those who direct the affairs of France persist in the enforcement of decrees so hostile to our essential rights, their conduct forbids us to confide in any of their professions of amity that an adequate naval force must be considered as an important object of national policy and that whether negociations with France are resumed or not vigorous preparations for war, will be alike indispensible.

The generous disdain you so coolly and deliberately express of a reliance on foreign protection, resulting no foreign guarantee of our liberties, resolving to maintain our national independence against every attempt to despoil us of this inestimable treasure will meet the full approbation of every sound understanding, and exulting applauses from the heart of every faithful American.

I thank you Gentlemen for your candid approbation of my sentiments on the subject of negociation and for the declaration of your opinion, that the policy of extending and invigorating our measures of defence, and the adoption with prudent foresight such preliminary measures as may be expedient for calling forth the energies of our country whenever the national exigencies may require whether on the ocean or on our own territory, will demand your most sedulous attention.

At the same time I take the liberty to assure you, it shall be my vigilant endeavour that no illusory professions shall seduce me into an abandonment of the rights which belong to the United States as a free and independent nation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Dec. 14 1798.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying the House, that the Senate had caused the summons on the 31 of March last to be issued against William Blount, to appear at the bar of the Senate on the third Monday in the present December, to answer to charges of high-crimes and misdemeanors committed against the United States, it had been duly served upon him by their sergeant at arms, and a return therefore made to the secretary of state.

Mr. Harper called up the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, respecting balances due from the debtor States. The House went into a committee upon it, and it was agreed to without debate or objection and a bill ordered to be reported accordingly.

Adjourned.

ANSWER of the SENATE, TO THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Senate in a body waited upon the President of the United States on Wednesday morning with the following ANSWER to his SPEECH at the opening of the session

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Senate of the United States join you in thanks to the Almighty God, for the removal of the late afflicting dispensations of his Providence—and for the *Patriotic Spirit*, and general prosperity of our country. Sympathy for the suffering of our fellow-citizens from diseases, and the important interests of the union, demanded of the national legislature a ready co operation with the state governments, in the use of such means as seem best calculated to prevent the return of this fatal calamity.

Although we have sincerely wished that an adjustment of our differences with the Republic of France might be effected on fair and honorable terms, yet the information you have given us of the ultimate failure of the negotiation has not surprised us. In the general conduct of the Republic we have seen a design of universal influence incompatible with the self government, and destructive of the independence of other States.

In its conduct towards these United States we have seen a plan of hostility pursued with unremitted constancy, equally disregarding the obligations of treaties, and the rights of individuals. We have seen two Embassies formed for the purpose of mutual explanations, and crushed with the most extensive and liberal powers, dismissed without recognition, and even without a hearing. The government of France has not only refused to repeal, but has recently enjoined the observance of its former edict respecting merchandize of British fabric or produce, the property of neutrals, by which the interruption of our lawful commerce, and the spoliations of the property of our citizens, have again received a public sanction. These facts indicate no change of system or disposition; they speak a more intelligible language than professions of solicitude to avoid a rupture however ardently made. But if after the repeated proofs we have given of a sincere desire for peace, these professions should be accompanied by insinuations implicating the integrity with which it has been pursued, if neglecting and passing by the constitutional and authorized agents of the government they are made through the medium of individuals without public character or authority—and above all if they carry with them a claim to prescribe the political qualifications of the minister of the United States to be employed in the negociation they are not entitled to attention or consideration, but ought to be regarded as designed to separate the people from their government, and to bring about by intrigue that which open force could not effect.

We are of opinion with you, Sir, that there has nothing yet been discovered in the conduct of France, which can justify a relaxation of the means of defence, adopted during the last session of Congress, the happy result of which is so strongly and generally marked. If the force by sea and land which the existing laws authorize, should be judged inadequate to the public defence, we will perform the indispensible duty of bringing forward such other acts as will effectually call forth the resources and force of our country.

A steady adherence to this wise and manly policy, a proper direction of the noble spirit of patriotism which has arisen in our country, and which ought to be cherished and invigorated by every branch of the government, will secure our liberty and independence against all open and secret attacks.

We enter on the business of the present session with an anxious solicitude for the public good, and shall bestow that consideration on the several objects pointed out in your communication which they respectively merit.

Your long and important services, your talents and firmness, so often displayed in the most trying times and most critical situations, afford a sure pledge of a zealous co-operation in every measure necessary to secure justice and respect.

To which the President made the following

REPLY:

To the SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for this address so conformable to the spirit of our constitution, and the established character of the Senate of the United states, for wisdom honor and virtue.

I have seen no real evidence of any change of system or disposition in the French Republic, towards the United States. Although the officious interference of individuals without public character or authority is not entitled to any credit, yet it deserves to be considered whether that temerity and impertenance of individuals, affecting to interfere in public affairs, between France and the United States whether by their secret correspondence or otherwise, and intended to impose upon the people, and separate them from their government, ought not to be inquired into and corrected.

I thank you Gentlemen, for your assurances that you will bestow that consideration on the several objects pointed out in my communication, which they respectively merit.

If I have participated in that understanding sincerity and constancy which have been displayed by my fellow citizens and countrymen in the most trying times and critical situations and fulfilled my duties to them I am happy. The testimony of the Senate of the United States, in my favor, is an high and honorable reward which receives as it merits my grateful acknowledgments. My zealous co-operation in measures necessary to secure us justice and consideration, may be always depended on.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1798.

PARIS, September 22.

THE Directory has suppressed *Le Revolateur*, and *Bienne Informe*;* and ordered seals to be put on their effects.

* *Tom Paine's paper.*

Yesterday Bergasse Laz coulx said, in the Council of *Five Hundred*, that there was at present a deficiency of 300 millions now existing, and that means must be resorted to for reinstating that sum; upon which it was resolved to name the old Finance Commission with the new Commission of Indirect Expences, and to make a report to them thereof; as also of the means for reinstatement, and to establish an equal balance between the receipts and expenditures.

The taxes and assessments for the 7th year are fixed at 820 millions, and the plan for raising the same is already accepted.

The Directory sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred, wherein they strongly recommend the raising the necessary contributions for the 7th year, which are valued at 600 millions.

LEYDEN, October 8.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, 21 September.

Yesterday, we beheld here a spectacle, which we had been far from expecting these many years to come, and which, without doubt, will be accounted amongst the most astonishing and unexpected events, amongst those political combinations which wander from the natural order of things, but which the French revolution has hatched in great abundance. We saw a Russian fleet, numerous and well equipped, coming from the Black Sea, passing before the Seraglio, and traversing the Canal, to enter the Archipelago. The coup d'oeil was superb; but it was yet more curious to behold the Mussulmen, shouting at an event which they would have regarded two years ago, as fatal to the interests of the Ottoman Porte. The multitude whom the spectacle drew together, was immense; and the joy it excited, unbounded and incredible. Such is the effect of the impression which the expedition of the French into Egypt has caused, and the persuasion, which has resulted from it, that a government which calls itself the Great Nation, aspires to universal domination by the destruction of all others, by the abolition of their worship, of their manners, and their customs. Russia has profited of it. Now, cry the Turks (enraptured to behold the Russian fleet advancing under crowded sail and a fair wind towards the White Sea)—Now the peace with Russia may endure long, long indeed.—May it last for ages! in truth, it is difficult to see a naval armament under the Russian flag in those waters where the Porte never, 'till now, suffered any foreign fleet—to see it passing under the walls of the Seraglio, without finding a pledge, not merely of reconciliation, but even of the close alliance which is established between the Grand Seignior and the Emperor of the Russias. The Porte had nevertheless taken certain precautions, comprised in a convention which has been concluded, relative to this passage, between the General Tamara, Minister of the Court of Russia, and the Reis Effendi. In virtue of that agreement, the Russian vessels have only passed by two and two, in traversing the canal; and they were prohibited from forming a junction, till after having passed the Dardanelles; and a certain distance from it.

Just after the Russian fleet had passed, in the midst of the marks of public joy, the Porte received, directly from Egypt, the news, that the Arabs had the imprudence to attack the French in their entrenchments. They were repulsed with a very considerable loss; but the French, on their side, have not obtained this advantage, without suffering severely.—At the close of this action, Buonaparte, at the head of six thousand men, of the flower of his army, had taken possession of Cairo. Independently of the diminution which the French army experienced by these continual combats, the number which it had lost by sickness was still more considerable, at the middle of August. They were found to be in great quantities, in the hospitals. The rest of the forces of Buonaparte occupied Alexandria and other quarters.

Gaz U. S.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.

The Dublin papers, of Wednesday and Thursday last, which we received this morning, contain some most dreadful details of atrocities committed by Holt's banditti, which, in spite of every exertion, continues to harrass and distress a very large tract of country in the vicinity of Dublin, and always escapes into the mountains when pursued, or menaced with a superior force.

Among others, Capt. Hume, one of the members in Parliament for the county of Wicklow, was lately shot at the head of a party of his corps by some of Holt's gang, who immediately effected their escape. The Lord-Lieutenant, notwithstanding many assertions and insinuations to the contrary, continues to be extremely popular with all parties, and his merciful and moderate, though vigorous proceedings (except by a very few whom a party zeal has irritated to extravagance) are applauded by every one.

October 15

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, October 10 h.

"I have just seen a letter from Middleton, near Cork, which states, that a tremendous cannonade was heard at sea on the 7th inst. That an American vessel had just come in, which had been captured by the French fleet, and retaken by one of our frigates; and that the English and French fleets, on Saturday, were very near each other.

"There is no doubt but an engagement of some sort has taken place off the West Coast of Ireland, but whether between single ships or squadrons I cannot judge, but the prevailing opinion is, the squadrons.

"The state of the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, is dreadful to a humane mind; twenty or thirty people are assassinated every week by the murderous banditti, who are no longer stiled Rebels, as they have no other object in view but murder and plunder. Holt still bids defiance to all the forces that have been sent against him."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 19.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated October 20th, 1798.

"The Emperor of Russia has sent 60,000 men to the assistance of Austria against France—30,000 have already arrived in the Tyrol, and the remainder are on their march."

"A secret expedition, under the command of General Stuart, consisting of 5000 men, are soon to sail from hence and Gibraltar, supposed for the Mediterranean."

The French prisoners were removed from New Castle for Lancaster on Saturday last.

FEVER AT ST THOMAS.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated 5th November.

"We have had a malignant fever raging here this six weeks, and very mortal, especially among the Americans; I was taken down and confined twenty one days, and among all the Americans that have taken it, only two have recovered, myself and one other. To give an idea of the situation we have been in, this small place has buried upwards of eight hundred people in forty days.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson, dated Paris, July 31, 1788.—Taken from the National Gazette, published by Philip Freneau, September 29, 1792.

"I sincerely rejoice at the acceptance of our new Constitution, by nine States. It is a good canvass, on which some strokes only want retouching. What these are, I think are sufficiently manifested by the general voice from north to south, which calls for a Bill of Rights."

"A declaration that the Federal Government will never restrain the presses from printing any thing they please, will not take away the liability of the printers for *false facts*, printed. The declaration that religious faith shall be unpunished, does not give impunity to criminal acts dictated by religious error."

Extract of another letter from the same gentlemen, dated Paris, August 28 to be found in the same paper.

"I must now say a word on the declaration of rights, which you have been so good as to send me. I like it as far as it goes; but I should have been for going further, for instance the following alterations and additions would have pleased me.

"Art. 4 The people shall not be deprived or abridged of their rights to speak to write, or otherwise to publish any thing *but false facts affecting injuriously the life liberty property, or reputation of others or affecting the peace of the confederacy with foreign nations.*"

2d Query. If standing and marked be added to artihood exempt a transaction from the legislative power of Congress, which, if it were false alone, by the admission of Mr. Jefferson, would be subject to that power?

3d Query. By what variation in principles has it come to pass, anticipated by Mr. Jefferson, before the amendment concerning the freedom of the press, and of religion; and afterwards again with that amendment before him, confirmed as the true sense, when adopted by Congress, is to be considered as unconstitutional by that gentleman and his friends?

The Maria, Sherer, from Charleston, to this port, wrecked on the night of Sunday last, near Indian river, and six passengers unfortunately perished. We have not been able to learn the names of the passengers, or farther particulars.

The French gentleman that landed some days ago at Norfolk, from Cape Francois, arrived in town yesterday morning. He is said to be the bearer of despatches from Toussaint to the Executive.

NEW-YORK December 17.

In the use of Close Stoves, a great saving of Fuel is made, and Heat is more generally diffused through a Room.——These are considerable advantages, which many cannot enjoy, as these stoves affect them in a very disagreeable manner, producing Head-aches, &c.——Conceiving it may be of service, we are induced to inform our readers, that a Bowl or other vessel with water, placed on the top of the Stove, will do away these effects, by keeping up a proper degree of humidity in the Atmosphere of the Room.

The answer of the House of Representatives to the President's Speech, is expressed in terms of great energy; and in the breast of an American reader must create the mingled sensations of pride and pleasure. Two points of much national consequence are visible. First—our representatives appear to know and feel the importance, the resources, the strength and the unanimity of the nation whose interests are confided to their care. They perceive the preservation of the country rests solely on the right application of the national energies, divested of the idea of foreign dependance which debases men in their own estimation and enfeebles the very springs of action.—Secondly, that base and cowardly want of union which betrayed itself in former answers, appears to be swallowed up in this, and the *American* voice alone is made to speak—that voice which can call into action every nerve of a nation at once *powerful* and *just* which knows how to respect its own rights and the rights of others, and which will at all risks defend the men and government of its choice.

MIDDLETOWN, December 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this city, dated December 5, 1798

"A knowledge of the measures of government must, I am persuaded, be acceptable to the mercantile interest. There are now in the West Indies three public armed vessels—1 of 20, 1 of 18, and 1 of 14 guns. Orders are also given for 1 or 32 guns from Rhode-Island, and 1 of 24 guns from Massachusetts, to be expedited for the same service.

"Besides these, there is at the Havannah 1 of 20 guns. Another of 20 is ordered, and three or 4 others of inferior force from 14 guns and upwards are also destined, for that station. A protective force, adequate to conveying our vessels out of danger in their passage to and from the Havannah, is intended to be constantly maintained during the winter.

"The large frigates were directed to be in port between the middle of November and the first of December, so as to be completely

that the United States ought not to submit to the humiliation of sending another minister to France without previous assurances sufficiently determinate that he will be duly accredited [as we have heard, with cordial acquiescence [appro-bation,] the declaration of your purpose steadily to observe those maxims of humane and pacific policy by which the United States have hitherto been governed. Whilst it is left with France to take the requisite steps towards an accomodation it is worthy the chief magistrate of a free people to make known to the world, that justice on the part of France will annihilate every obstacle to the restoration of a friendly intercourse, and that the executive authority of this country will respect the sacred rights of the wisdom and humanity. At the same time, the wisdom and decision which have characterised your past administration assure us that no illusory professions will seduce you into any abandonment of the rights which belong to the United States as a [a] free and independent [nation.]

To which the President made the following
REPLY:

GENTLEMEN,

MY sincere acknowledgements are due to the House of Representatives of the United States, for this dutiful address so consonant to the character of Representatives of a great and free people. The judgment and feelings of a nation I believe were never more truly expressed by their representatives than those of our constituents, by your decided declaration that with our means of defence our interest and honor command us to repel predatory warfare against the unquestionable rights of neutral commerce—That it becomes the United States to be as firm in resistance as they have been patient in suffering and condescending in negociation—That while those who direct the affairs of France persist in the enforcement of decrees so hostile to our essential rights, their conduct forbids us to confide in any of their professions of amity that an adequate naval force must be considered as an important object of national policy and that whether negociations with France are resumed or not vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensible.

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I thank you Gentlemen for your candid approbation of my sentiments on the subject of negociation and for the declaration of your opinion, that the policy of extending and invigorating our measures of defence and the adoption with prudent foresight such systematical measures as may be expedient for calling forth the energies of our country wherever the national exigencies may require whether on the ocean or on our own territory, will demand your most sedulous attention.

At the same time I take the liberty to assure you, it shall be my vigilant endeavour that no illusory professions shall seduce me into an abandonment of the rights which belong to the United States as a free and independent nation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Dec. 14 1798.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying the House, that the Senate had caused the summons on the 3d of March last to be issued against William Blount, to appear at the bar of the Senate on the third Monday in the present December, to answer to charges of high-crimes and misdemeanors committed against the United States, it had been duly served upon him by their sergeant at arms, and a return therefore made to the secretary of state.

Mr. Harper called up the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, respecting balances due from the debtor States. The House went into a committee upon it, and it was agreed to without debate or objection and a bill ordered to be reported accordingly.

Adjourned.

ANSWER of the SENATE, TO THE PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

The Senate in a body waited upon the President of the United States on Wednesday morning with the following ANSWER to his SPEECH at the opening of the session.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Senate of the United States join you in thanks to the Almighty God, for the removal of the late afflicting dispensations of his Providence—and for the *Patriotic Spirit*, and general prosperity of our country. Sympathy for the suffering of our fellow-citizens from disease, and the important interests of the union, demanded of the national legislature a ready co-operation with the state governments, in the use of such means as seem best calculated to prevent the return of this fatal calamity.

Although we have sincerely wished that an adjustment of our differences with the Republic of France might be effected on safe and honorable terms, yet the information you have given us of the ultimate failure of the negociation has not surprised us. In the general conduct of the Republic we have seen a design of universal influence incompatible with the self government, and destructive of the independence of other States.

In its conduct towards these United States we have seen a plan of hostility pursued with unremitted constancy, equally disregarding the obligations of treaties, and the rights of individuals. We have seen two Embassies formed for the purpose of mutual explanations, and crowned with the most extensive and liberal powers, dismissed without recognition, and even without a hearing. The government of France has not only refused to repeal, but has recently enjoined the observance of its former edict respecting merchandise of British fabric or produce, the property of neutrals, by which the interruption of our lawful commerce, and the spoliations of the property of our citizens, have again received a public sanction. These facts indicate no change of system or disposition; they speak a more intelligible language than professions of solicitude to avoid a rupture however ardently made. But if after the repeated proofs we have given of a sincere desire for peace, these professions should be accompanied by insinuations implicating the integrity with which it has been pursued, if neglecting and passing by the constitutional and authorized agents of the government they are made through the medium of individuals without public character or authority—and above all if they carry with them a claim to prescribe the political qualifications of the minister of the United States to be employed in the negociation they are not entitled to attention or consideration, but ought to be regarded as designed to separate the people from their government, and to bring about by intrigue that which open force could not effect.

We are of opinion with you, Sir, that there has nothing yet been discovered in the conduct of France, which can justify a relaxation of the means of defence, adopted during the last session of Congress, the happy result of which is so strongly and generally marked. If the force by sea and land which the existing laws authorize, should be judged inadequate to the public defence, we will perform the indispensible duty of bringing forward such other acts as will effectually call forth the resources and force of our country.

A steady adherence to this wise and manly policy, a proper direction of the noble spirit of patriotism which has arisen in our country, and which ought to be cherished and invigorated by every branch of the government, will secure our liberty and independence against all open and secret attacks.

We enter on the business of the present session with an anxious solicitude for the public good, and shall bestow that consideration on the several objects pointed out in your communication which they respectively merit.

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To which the President made the following
REPLY;

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GENTLEMEN,

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JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1798.

PARIS, September 22.

THE Directory has suppressed *Le Revelateur*, and *Bienne Informe*;* and ordered seals to be put on their effects.

* *Tom Paine's paper.*

Yesterday Bergasse Laz roull said, in the Council of *Five Hundred*, that there was at present a deficiency of 300 millions now existing, and that means must be resorted to for reinstating that sum; upon which it was resolved to unite the old Finance Committee with the new Committee of Indirect Expences, and to make a report to them thereof; as also of the means for reinstatement, and to establish an equal balance between the receipts and expenditures.

The taxes and assessments for the 7th year are fixed at 210 millions, and the plan for raising the same is already accepted.

The Directory sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred, wherein they strongly recommend the raising the necessary contributions for the 7th year, which are valued at 600 millions.

LEYDEN, October 8.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, 21 September.

Yesterday, we beheld here a spectacle, which we had been far from expecting these many years to come, and which, without doubt, will be accounted amongst the most astonishing and unexpected events, amongst those political combinations which wander from the natural order of things, but which the French revolution has hatched in great abundance. We saw a Russian fleet, numerous and well equipped, coming from the Black Sea, passing before the Seraglio, and traversing the Canal, to enter the Archipelago. The coup d'oeil was superb; but it was yet more curious to behold the Mussulmen, shouting at an event which they would have regarded two years ago, as fatal to the interests of the Ottoman Porte. The multitude whom the spectacle drew together, was immense; and the joy it excited, unbounded and incredible. Such is the effect of the impression which the expedition of the French into Egypt has caused, and the persuasion, which has resulted from it, that a government which calls itself the Great Nation, aspires to universal domination by the destruction of all others, by the abolition of their worship, of their manners, and their customs. Russia has profited of it. Now, cry the Turks (enraptured to behold the Russian fleet advancing under crowded sail and a fair wind towards the White Sea)—Now the peace with Russia may endure long, long indeed.—May it last for ages! in truth, it is difficult to see a naval armament under the Russian flag in those waters where the Porte never, 'till now, suffered any foreign fleet—to see it passing under the walls of the Seraglio, without finding a pledge, not merely of reconciliation, but even of the close alliance which is established between the Grand Seignior and the Emperor of the Russias. The Porte had nevertheless taken certain precautions, comprised in a convention which has been concluded, relative to this passage, between the General Tamara, Minister of the Court of Russia, and the Reis Effendi. In virtue of that agreement, the Russian vessels have only passed by two and two, in traversing the canal; and they were prohibited from forming a junction, till after having passed the Dardanelles; and a certain distance from it.

Just after the Russian fleet had passed, in the midst of the marks of public joy, the Porte received, directly from Egypt, the news, that the Arabs had the imprudence to attack the French in their entrenchments. They were repulsed with a very considerable loss; but the French, on their side, have not obtained this advantage, without suffering severely.—At the close of this action, Buonaparte, at the head of six thousand men, of the flower of his army, had taken possession of Cairo. Independently of the diminution which the French army experienced by these continual combats, the number which it had lost by sickness was still more considerable, at the middle of August: They were found to be in great quantities, in the hospitals: The rest of the forces of Buonaparte occupied Alexandria and other quarters.

Gaz U. S.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.

The Dublin papers, of Wednesday and Thursday last, which we received this morning, contain some most dreadful details of atrocities committed by Holt's banditti, which, in spite of every exertion, continues to harrass and distress a very large tract of country in the vicinity of Dublin, and always escapes into the mountains when pursued, or menaced with a superior force.

Among others, Capt. Hume, one of the members in Parliament for the county of Wicklow, was lately shot at the head of a party of his corps by some of Holt's gang, who immediately effected their escape. The Lord-Lieutenant, notwithstanding many assertions and insinuations to the contrary, continues to be extremely popular with all parties, and his merciful and moderate, though vigorous proceedings (except by a very few whom a party zeal has irritated to extravagance) are applauded by every one.

October 15

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, October 10 h.

"I have just seen a letter from Middleton, near Cork, which states, that a tremendous cannonade was heard at sea on the 7th inst. That an American vessel had just come in, which had been captured by the French fleet, and retaken by one of our frigates; and that the English and French fleets, on Saturday, were very near each other.

"There is no doubt but an engagement of some sort has taken place off the West Coast of Ireland, but whether between single ships or squadrons I cannot judge, but the prevailing opinion is, the squadrons.

"The state of the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, is dreadful to a humane mind; twenty or thirty people are assassinated every week by the murderous banditti, who are no longer stiled Rebels, as they have no other object in view but murder and plunder. Holt still bids defiance to all the forces that have been sent against him."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 27.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated October 20th, 1798.

"The Emperor of Russia has sent 60,000 men to the assistance of Austria against France—30,000 have already arrived in the Tyrol, and the remainder are on their march."

"A secret expedition, under the command of General Stuart, consisting of 8000 men, are soon to sail from hence and Gibraltar, supposed for the Mediterranean."

The French prisoners were removed from New Castle for Lancaster on Saturday last.

FEVER AT ST THOMAS.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated 5th November.

"We have had a maligant fever raging here this six weeks, and very mortal, especially among the Americans; I was taken down and confined twenty one days, and among all the Americans that have taken it, only two have recovered, myself and one other. To give an idea of the situation we have been in, this small place has buried upwards of eight hundred people in forty days.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson, dated Paris, July 31, 1788.—Taken from the National Gazette, published by Philip Freneau, September 29, 1792.

"I sincerely rejoice at the acceptance of our new Constitution, by nine States. It is a good canvass, on which some strokes only want retouching. What these are, I think are sufficiently manifested by the general voice from north to south, which calls for a Bill of Rights."

"A declaration that the Federal Government will never restrain the presses from printing any thing they please, will not take away the liability of the printers for *false facts*, printed. The declaration that religious faith shall be unpunished, does not give impunity to criminal acts dictated by religious error."

Extract of another letter from the same gentlemen, dated Paris, August 28 to be found in the same paper.

"I must now say a word on the declaration of rights, which you have been so good as to send me. I like it as far as it goes; but I should have been for going further, for instance the following alterations and additions would have pleased me.

"Art. 4. The people shall not be deprived or abridged of their rights to speak, to write, or otherwise to publish any thing *but false facts affecting injuriously the life liberty property or reputation of others or affecting the peace of the confederacy with foreign nations.*"

1st Quere. If scandal and malice deserve to be added to silhood, exempt a transaction from the legislative power of Congress, which, if it were false alone, by the admission of Mr. Jefferson, would be subject to that power?

2d Quere. By what variation in principles has it come to pass, anticipated by Mr. Jefferson, before the amendment concerning the freedom of the press, and of religion; and afterwards again with that amendment before him, confirmed as the true sense, when adopted by Congress, is to be considered as unconstitutional by that gentleman and his friends?

The Maria, Sherer, from Charleston, to this port, wrecked on the night of Sunday last, near Indian river, and 6 passengers unfortunately perished. We have not been able to learn the names of the passengers, or farther particulars.

The French gentleman that landed some days ago at Norfolk, from Cape Francois, arrived in town yesterday morning. He is said to be the bearer of despatches from Toussaint to the Executive.

NEW-YORK, December 17.

In the use of Close stoves, a great saving of Fuel is made, and Heat is more generally diffused through a Room.—These are considerable advantages, which many cannot enjoy as these stoves affect them in a very disagreeable manner, producing Head-aches, &c.—Conceiving it may be of service, we are induced to inform our readers, that a Bowl or other vessel with water, placed on the top of the Stove, will do away these effects, by keeping up a proper degree of humidity in the Atmosphere of the Room.

The answer of the House of Representatives to the President's Speech, is expressed in terms of great energy; and in the breast of an American reader must create the mingled sensations of pride and pleasure. Two points of much national consequence are visible. First—our representatives appear to know and feel the importance, the resources, the strength and the unanimity of the nation whose interests are confided to their care. They perceive the preservation of the country rests solely on the right application of the national energies, divested of the idea of foreign dependance which debases men in their own estimation and enfeebles the very springs of action.—Secondly, that base and cowardly want of union which betrayed itself in former answers, appears to be swallowed up in this, and the *American* voice alone is made to speak—that voice which can call into action every nerve of a nation at once *powerful* and *just* which knows how to respect its own rights and the rights of others, and which will at all risks defend the men and government of its choice.

MIDDLETOWN, December 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this city, dated December 5, 1798.

"A knowledge of the measures of government must, I am persuaded, be acceptable to the mercantile interest. There are now in the West Indies three public armed vessels—1 of 22, 1 of 18, and 1 of 14 guns. Orders are also given for 2 of 32 guns from Rhode-Island, and 2 of 24 guns from Massachusetts, to be expedited for the same service.

"Besides these, there is at the Havannah 2 of 22 guns. Another of 22 is ordered, and three or 4 others of inferior force from 14 guns and upwards are also destined, for that station. A protective force, adequate to conveying our vessels out of danger in their passage to and from the Havannah, is intended to be constantly maintained during the winter.

"The large frigates were directed to be in port between the middle of November and the first of December, so as to be completely

rigged and equipped for sea, and ready to be ordered wherever the public interest might require. They are expected to go to the West-Indies or the Havannah Indeed our whole naval force will be put forth in the winter season.

"The Secretary of the Navy appeared so fully impressed with the importance of protecting our commerce in the West Indies, and to have digested and prepared his system with so much attention to this object, that he needed no representation to induce him to urge the departure of the public vessels to their respective stations.

"It is but justice to the Secretary to say, that he understands the nature of his office too well to suffer our armed vessels to remain idle in port, or to be employed in useless cruising on our coasts during the winter, when they may be of signal use in the West Indies.

"General Washington is yet in town.—He is so engaged in business with Gen. Hamilton and General Pinckney, that he receives no visits from ten to three before dinner, and from seven to nine o'clock in the evening."

HARTFORD, Dec. 17

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, Dec 8

"Kentucky, and some parts of Virginia, rage most furiously. Like the Devil, they are in great anger, because their time is short.—The former has passed a string of resolutions, in their Legislature, and directed the Governor to transmit them to the Legislatures of the several States, to call upon them to rise and rescue the people from impending slavery ——Some parts of the Ancient Dominion, are addressing their Legislature, on the same subject."

From a Vermont paper.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

LIBERTY and EQUALITY,

One and Inseparable.

On the 13th ult. three days after the trial of Matthew Lyon for Sedition, the office of Mr. John Cook, of Poultney, a respectable young lawyer, was broken open, and his papers destroyed or dispersed. Mr. Cook was a principal witness against Lyon, on the above trial.—The following are the names of persons arrested at the suit of Mr. Cook, to respond the damages he has sustained in the depredations on his property by John M'Arthur, and Jeremy H. Dwyer, both of Lyon's printing-office, Daniel M'Arthur, Merrit Prieft, and Charles Hawkins, jun. all of Fairhaven; Elkanah Ashley, of Poultney. As the guilt or innocence of these persons will soon be determined in a court of justice, from motives of delicacy we forbear to make any further observations lest we might be supposed to give a bias to the opinion of a jury.

On the 6th inst. some villians girdled a fine young fruit bearing orchard, the property of Mr. Silas Hamilton, of Fairhaven; they destroyed 220 apple-trees. It may be recollected that this Mr. Hamilton is the person who Matthew Lyon prosecuted for defamation sometime since. It seems, Mr. Hamilton had asserted that Lyon had forged a letter to favor his election to Congress, and had given certain five pail kettles for votes. We do not know that we state the defamatory words accurately; of this we are certain, Lyon prosecuted Mr. Hamilton, for defaming his character, Mr H. confessed the words, and justified; the jury gave a verdict in his favour, and Lyon had to pay costs.——This is the same man, who has had his orchard destroyed.

MORE RIGHTS OF MAN.

On the night of the 10th inst. Mr. Rann of Poultney, near to Fairhaven, had a part of the trees of his orchard girdled; but the villains were frightened, and fled before they had completed their diabolical purpose —— N. B. Mr. Rann, was the first person who mounted the cockade, in this town.

MORE LIBERTY & EQUALITY.

On the 12th inst. the orchard of Mr. Peter How, of Poultney, was partly destroyed; several fruit-bearing apple-trees being girdled.—Mr. Peter How is a very honest pious man.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 8

Verbal accounts from the Legislature of our State say, that Fifteen of the Members have been denied their seats, on account of their being appointed Commissioners, Assessors, &c. under the Federal Government, six of the above number, we learn were of the Senate.

[*By the Constitution of New-Hampshire, it is established—that any person holding any office, under the United States, shall not at the same time hold the Office of Governor, or have a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives, or Council;—but his acceptance of such office shall operate as a resignation of his seat, &c.*]

CONCORD, Dec. 1.

Our Legislature has adopted the Resolutions of Massachusetts, Connecticut &c. &c. for obtaining an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to exclude foreigners from our National Councils.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.

From Governor Mifflin's communication to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it appears, that 3645 persons died the last season, of the fever, besides the victims out of town In New-York, the number was 1310; and in this town, we speak within bounds, when we say, the number did not exceed 250.

It was erroneously stated, in a late Centinel, that General Brooks had resigned his appointment as a Brigadier-General in the United States army. The fact is, he did not accept it.

We learn, from Surinam, that, agreeably to a recent promise made to our merchants by the Governor of that Colony, four Dutch frigates, and an armed schooner, were ordered out to cruise and to convoy into that port, any American vessel, met with at sea bound thither, and they had sailed for the purpose.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire proposes to amend the Federal Constitution, so that the votes for PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT may be designated on the Ticket.

A letter from the house of SHAW and Co. *Cadiz* dated Sept. 18. informs, that Lord St. *Vincent's* has promised, for the future, to suffer the free entrance and departure of American vessels at that port.

NEWPORT, December 25.

On the 12th Inst. Lieut. Gen. WASHINGTON left Philadelphia, on his Journey to Mount-Vernon, Virginia. The General was accompanied by his Secretary, Col. LEAR.

The Legislature of Virginia have re-elected JAMES WOOD, Esq; Governor of that State for the ensuing Year.

On the 11th Instant, the Managers on the Part of the House of Representatives of the United States for conducting the Impeachment of William Blount, and Messrs. Dallas and Ingersoll, as Counsel for Mr. Blount, appeared in the Senate. On Motion of Mr. Harper, Chairman of the Managers on the Part of the Representatives, further Proceedings were postponed, until the Monday following.

The Process was served on Mr. Blount, at his Residence in Tennessee in the Month of August last. But he not having appeared, the Question whether the Impeachment shall be conducted in his Absence, will be decided upon by the House of Representatives, previous to further Proceedings.

The Ladies Dress in London is in the *Egyptian* Stile, in Honor of Admiral Nelson—the Head Dress *a-la-Crocadille*.

The Jaloux and Le Sanspariel French Privateers, captured some Time since by the United States Frigate, are condemned in the District Court of Pennsylvania, and advertised for Sale.

MARRIED]—Mr. DANIEL GINEDO to Miss SALLY DUNHAM both of this Town.

—On Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. HOLMES WEAVER, to Miss BETSY TEW, Daughter of Capt. Thomas Tew.

—At South Kingstown, Mr. MATTHEW ROBINSON, to Mrs. POTTER, Widow of the late Mr. John Potter, jun.

DIED]—"On Tuesday last, in the 48th Year of her Age Mrs. ANNA CLARKE, Wife of Mr. Ethan Clarke, Merchant, and Daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Ward, Esq —To recapitulate her many excellent and acquired Accomplishments, might, perhaps, appear to those who were Strangers to her, unmerited Panegyric—but, to all who had the Happiness of an intimate Acquaintance, would only be considered as a faint Tribute to real Worth."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Dec. 24

ENTERED	*From*
Sloop Sally, Weaver,	Providence
—— Sally, Southwick,	Philadelphia
CLEARED.	*For*
Brig Hannah, Norris,	Savannah
Sloop Victory, Luce,	New York
—— Rimo. Heath,	Providence
—— Joanna, [illegible]	Charleston

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

Has just Received, and for Sale,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames-street.

Newport, 26th, 11th Month, 1798.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, '98.

ONE Hundred Pieces white Cotton—100 Pieces Ribban—50 Dozen French Kid Gloves—20 Pieces Broad Cloths—30 Pieces Calico—40 Wt. Thread—7 Doz. Blankets—10 Dozen Worsted and Cotton Hose—6 Pair plated Candlesticks—Coatings—Linens—6 Pieces Russia Sheeting—30 Gross Shoe Binding——50 Pieces Gullooms—1 Dozen Morocco Skins—1 Pipe Wine—15 Barrels Beef—and sundry other Articles.

Sales at 10 o'Clock.

Conditions at Time of Sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, Auct.

To be LET, or SOLD,

A FARM, belonging to the Subscriber, and entered upon the 25th of March, containing about 300 Acres in North-Kingstown, about Three Miles and a Half W. S. W. from Bissell's Mills.——Said Farm has on it a Sufficiency of Wood, an old and a young Orchard; has a Dwelling-House, and an excellent Barn, almost new, with a good Corn-Crib, &c. &c. Said Farm lies about Half a Mile from the Episcopal Church.—For Terms apply to Peter Phillips, Esq; in Wickford, or the Subscriber.

Also, to be Let, as soon as they may be wanted, Six separate Lots of Land, at the North End of this Town, in excellent Order, either for meadow or pasturing—and, likewise, a House and two Lots of Land lying in Portsmouth on the East Road, Five Miles from this Town. He has also to Sell, a Quantity of choice Hay, in his Barn, with two good Horse-Carts and Utensils, and an excellent Slay, to go with one or two Horses,—likewise a second-hand Chaise. For further Particulars inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Newport, Dec. 25, 1798.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of JOHN HOWLAND, Esq; late of Jamestown, deceased are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

MARY HOWLAND, *Adm'x.*
DANIEL HOWLAND, *Adm'r.*

Jamestown, Dec. 18, 1798.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Nov. 27, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

(if applied for soon)

TWENTY Acres of good LAND, completely walled in, with a Row of large Button-wood Trees on two Sides of the Lot, and a good Dwelling-House, 25 by 23 Feet, one Story high, completely finished, with a good Cellar under it, also a good Garden and Well of excellent Water—said Land joins the South Ferry Land on the North Side, and Col. John Gardner's Farm on the South Side.—the Whole of said Land is good for plowing, grazing or meadow.

Also, that remarkable fast-sailing Boat, Nancy, that now plyes from the South-Ferry to Newport—said Boat has been lately repaired from her Keel, and is equal, if not superior to any new One that can be built, of her Size. The above Land and Boat will be sold on reasonable Terms, and Pay made easy. For further Particulars inquire of

JAMES GARDNER,

now living at the South-Ferry.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 24, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Mar[illegible]'s,

A Beautiful Assortment

of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, 27th Nov 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Nov 27 1798.

To be Sold by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, Stores in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1798.

repaired and equipped for sea, and ready to be ordered wherever the public interest might require. They are expected to go to the West-Indies or the Havannah. Indeed our whole naval force will be put forth in the winter season.

"The Secretary of the Navy appeared so fully impressed with the importance of protecting our commerce in the West Indies, and to have digested and prepared his system with so much attention to this object, that he needed no representation to induce him to urge the departure of the public vessels to their respective stations.

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—— Sally, Southwick,	Philadelphia
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TO BE SOLD,

(if applied for soon)

TWENTY Acres of good LAND, completely walled in, with a Row of large Button-wood Trees on two Sides of the Lot, and a good Dwelling-House, 25 by 23 Feet, one Story high, completely finished, with a good Cellar under it, also a good Garden and Well of excellent Water—said Land joins the South Ferry Land on the North Side, and Col. John Gardner's Farm on the South Side.—the Whole of said Land is good for plowing, grazing or meadow.

Also, that remarkable fast-sailing Boat, Nancy, that now plyes from the South-Ferry to Newport—said Boat has been lately repaired from her Keel, and is equal, if not superior to any new One that can be built, of her Size. The above Land and Boat will be sold on reasonable Terms, and Pay made easy. For further Particulars inquire of

JAMES GARDNER,

now living at the South-Ferry.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 24, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Marti.'s,

A Beautiful Assortment

of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Nov 27 1798.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West-India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, Stores in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1798.

THE SMOKEY CHIMNEY.

WHEN Patrick's chimney, one day
chanc'd to smoke,
Thought he there's something doth the funnel
choke!
"Here, Dennis! firrah, quick:
Here's the d——d smoke! you rascal!—G-,
d'ye hear?
And try if you can make the p ſſage clear,
By throwing down a brick."

The mean time—in a sort of fret & fume,
He hastily pac'd up and down the room,
And oft would, (little dreaming of a blow)
His noddle up the chimney pop,
And bawl to Dennis, at the top——
"Will you throw down the brick or no!

At length, quite angry—to the grate,
Applying his devoted pate——
"Dennis, I say—you thief—old rot it!
Why don't you throw a brick-bat down?
Dennis, I say ——Oh! my crown!—
Arrah by J—s, but I've got it!"

PORTLAND (*District of Maine*) Dec. 6.

The JACO *outwitted, by a* PIG!

WHILE the *Learned Pig* was at Saco, lately, an admirer of the French requested the pig to tell which was the best nation, France or America? The pig immediately held up a card, with '*d—n the French!*' thereon. The brave querist would have stabbed the pig on the spot, had he not been stopped by a federalist!

THE CALM CLERGYMAN.

A PRUSSIAN Clergyman applied to the King of Prussia for his permission to preach in his chapel, and to honour him by his presence. His Majesty thought it presumptuous for a countryman to ask such a favour, but nevertheless granted his request, and told him he would give him a text to preach on, and that he should preach on the Sunday following, when he would be there to hear him. The clergyman waited with anxiety from day to day for the text, as he wished to have it in time, that he might make a fine sermon of it; but Sunday morning came, and no text: He, however, went into the pulpit, with an intention to preach one of his old sermons, thinking the King had forgot to send him a text.——The King came to chapel soon after, and sent the clergyman a letter, which he opened and read: the contents were—"The inclosed is your text; you will preach immediately.——He opened the bit of paper; that was inclosed, when, to his great astonishment, he found it quite a blank: He looked at the other side, it was a blank there too: He held it out for the audience to look at, and said, "*Here* is nothing;" and then turning it, "and *there* is nothing!—and of *nothing* God created heaven and earth:"——Then quoted a verse, in the first chapter of Genesis, to preach a sermon on it extempore. The King was so delighted, at the great presence of mind the clergyman had shewn, that he made him his Almoner.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon, on or before the 25th of March next,

A FARM, which formerly belonged to James Coggeshall, containing 104 Acres. The Terms may be known by applying to THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

GREEN & TILLINGHAST

Have just received a large Assortment of

CHOICE GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,

Which they are now selling at the most reduced Prices, by

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Customers, and the Public at large, that he has just received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A Fresh Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable for the Season, consisting of Superfine and Second Broadcloths, & Cassimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Sattin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

MOSES JUDAH

Has just received a fresh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured sweet scented

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, at his House, a few Doors North of the Brick-Market, Thames-street.

M. JUDAH

Has likewise for Sale, at the Soap and Candle Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. William Tilley's Rope Walk,

MOULD & DIPT CANDLES, and HARD SOAP, Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, October 22, '98.

N. B. The highest Market Price constantly given for TALLOW.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS just received by the last Ships a Fresh Supply, and beautiful Assortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the present Season, which he has for Sale, at a very reasonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-street, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Also for Sale, good coarse ROCK SALT, by the Bushel.

He gives the highest Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favors will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec, 4, 1798.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends, That he has Received and just Opened, at his Store, opposite Mr. THOMAS GREEN's,

A Large Assortment of GOODS —Also, a fresh Supply of English Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Cask, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

For CASH, or good NOTES, &c. &c. &c.

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,

Offers for Sale, his ESTATE in Newport, viz.

A Dwelling-House, the Lot of Land whereon it stands, the LOTS about it, and the FURNITURE of the House, &c. &c. &c. The House, spacious enough for a large Family, is commodiously and neatly finished. The Furniture is valuable and handsome. The Lots are laid out in Four regular GARDENS, fenced in the best Manner, under prime Cultivation, and produce a great Variety of excellent Vegetables. Adjoining the House are Two well-paved Yards, wherein are a good Well, and Cistern, and useful Buildings, &c.

There are, on the Premises, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, and Quince-Trees, &c. choice Grapes, &c. &c. and Five Hundred young Poplars, &c. &c. &c.

CREDIT, of One, Two or Three Years, for the above, will be given, if desired.

Newport, October 29, 1798.

SIMON DAVIS

Hast just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the first Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum, and Molasses per Hogshead.—Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

SIMEON MARTIN,

Has for Sale for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

To be Sold, by

PARDON & SAMUEL TILLINGHAST,

About 250 Acres of Land, in Exeter, about 7 Miles from Wickford, & six from Bissell's Mills or Landing; with 3 Dwelling-Houses, 2 Barns, and other necessary Buildings.—To be sold together, or in Three Divisions, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—If not sold by the first of January next, about Two-thirds of the above will be to Let—with Stock and Farming Utensils.

Exeter, October 25, 1798.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which *Cash* will be given, on Delivery, by JOHN BAKER, at his Store on Banister's Wharf.

Nov. 27, 1798.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Cabinet and Chair-making Business, one who is Master of both Branches.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 29th Oct. 1798.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.——Also,

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

John Adams,

Leather-Dresser and Glover,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves, where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dressing Business, in its various Branches.

He has constantly for Sale Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also, Deer-Skin, white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting; Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c &c.

BLANKS.

WRITS for the Court of Common Pleas—Executions—Justices Writs and Executions—(agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Revision of the Laws)—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

THE SMOKEY CHIMNEY.

WHEN Patrick's chimney, one day
chanc'd to smoke,
Thought he there's something doth the funnel
choke!
"Here, Dennis! sirrah, quick!
Here's a d——d smoke! you rascal!—G-,
d'ye hear?
And try if you can make the p ſſage clear,
By throwing down a brick."

The mean time—in a sort of fret & fume,
He hastily pac'd up and down the room,
And oft would, (little dreaming of a blow)
His noddle up the chimney pop,
And bawl to Dennis, at the top——
"Will you throw down the brick or no!

At length, quite angry—to the grate,
Applying his devoted pate——
"Dennis, I say—you thief—odd rot it!
Why don't you throw a brick-bat down?
Dennis, I say ——Oh! my crown!—
Arrah by J—s, but I've got it!"

PORTLAND (*District of Maine*) Dec 6.

The JACO *outwitted, by a* PIG!

WHILE the *Learned Pig* was at Saco, lately, an admirer of the French requested the pig to tell which was the best nation, France or America? The pig immediately held up a card, with '*d—n the French!*' thereon. The brave querist would have stabbed the pig on the spot, had he not been stopped by a federalist!

THE CALM CLERGYMAN.

A PRUSSIAN Clergyman applied to the King of Prussia for his permission to preach in his chapel, and to honour him by his presence. His Majesty thought it presumptuous for a countryman to ask such a favour, but nevertheless granted his request, and told him he would give him a text to preach on, and that he should preach on the Sunday following, when he would be there to hear him. The clergyman waited with anxiety from day to day for the text, as he wished to have it in time, that he might make a fine sermon of it; but Sunday morning came, and no text! He, however, went into the pulpit, with an intention to preach one of his old sermons, thinking the King had forgot to send him a text.——The King came to chapel soon after, and sent the clergyman a letter, which he opened and read: the contents were—"The inclosed is your text; you will preach immediately.——He opened the bit of paper, that was inclosed, when, to his great astonishment, he found it quite a blank: He looked at the other side, it was a blank there too: He held it out for the audience to look at, and said, "*Here* is nothing;" and then turning it, "and *there* is nothing!—and of *nothing* God created heaven and earth."——Then quoted a verse, in the first chapter of Genesis, to preach a sermon on it extempore. The King was so delighted, at the great presence of mind the clergyman had shewn, that he made him his Almoner.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon, on or before the 25th of March next,

A FARM, which formerly belonged to James Coggeshall, containing 104 Acres. The Terms may be known by applying to THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

GREEN & TILLINGHAST

Have just received a large Assortment of

CHOICE GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,

Which they are now selling at the most reduced Prices, by

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Customers, and the Public at large, that he has just received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A Fresh Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable for the Season, consisting of Superfine and Second Broadcloths, & Cassimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Sattin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

MOSES JUDAH

Has just received a fresh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured sweet scented

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, at his House, a few Doors North of the Brick-Market, Thames-street.

M. JUDAH

Has likewise for Sale, at the Soap and Candle Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. William Tilley's Rope Walk,

MOULD & DIPT CANDLES, and HARD SOAP, Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, October 22, '98.

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Also for Sale, good coarse ROCK SALT, by the Bushel.

He gives the highest Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec, 4, 1798.

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A Large Assortment of GOODS —Also, a fresh Supply of English Morocco SHOES.

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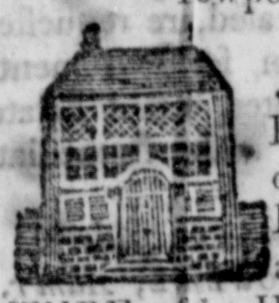
CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,

Offers for Sale, his ESTATE in Newport, viz.



A Dwelling-House, the Lot of Land whereon it stands, the LOTS about it, and the FURNITURE of the House, &c. &c. &c. The House, spacious enough for a large Family, is commodiously and neatly finished. The Furniture is valuable and handsome. The Lots are laid out in Four regular GARDENS, fenced in the best Manner, under prime Cultivation, and produce a great Variety of excellent Vegetables. Adjoining the House are Two well-paved Yards, wherein are a good Well, and Cistern, and useful Buildings, &c.

There are, on the Premises, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, and Quince-Trees, &c. choice Grapes, &c. &c. and Five Hundred young Poplars, &c. &c. &c.

CREDIT, of One, Two or Three Years, for the above, will be given, if desired.

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Newport, October 8, 1798.

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